RECEIVED
16 JAN 1978

★ 39th Year of Publication ★ 30 Paise ★

FREE INDIA

FOUNDER : E. R. GOVINDAN

Vol. XXXIX | Madras, Sunday, January, 8, 1978 | No. 17

Grams: ARULMART
Phone: 22808

Sri Jothee Waste Paper Co.

No. 21, Anna Pillai Street,
MADRAS-600001.

Indian Poverty in Blind Alley

NOT a speck is in sight to give any assurance to the vast millions of the Indian masses spread over six lakh villages in the country that they will ever be able to emerge from grinding poverty to a better level of living.

This is the stark position even 30 years after the country attained political freedom from alien rule. Casteism, untouchability, illiteracy and most of all, wrong Planning, have helped to breed and sustain backwardness and unemployment among the have-nots and corruption and nepotism among those who weild high political power.

If proof were wanting of what is exactly obtaining in the country today, one need not look beyond the observations recently made by Dr. D. T. Lakdawala, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission in his presidential address at the All India Labour Economics Conference held at the Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.

"Economic growth is not a sufficient condition for ensuring the improvement of consumption levels and the employment status of the under-privileged in a poor country.

"Growth of an enclave variety namely, in large metropolitan towns or in selected sectors (say mainly of export goods and of luxury goods consumption) would by itself not lead to employment and income generation for the relatively poor sections of society.

"With a rate of growth of around 3.5 per cent compound per annum, the Indian economy has not been able to create any appreciable impact on either the employment levels of the poorer sections, or their standard of living."

Posing the question whether a sectoral pattern of growth oriented to agricultural development alone would lead to the desired results, Dr. Lakdawala says: "The cross-section Indian data in this regard can, however, throw valuable light."

CONSUMPTION LEVELS

The 25th Round of the National Sample Survey has for 1970-71 presented estimates of the per capita monthly consumption of non-cultivator wage earners (landless labourers) by 56 NSS regions, which were classified in the early fifties on regionalisation principles of socio-economic homogeneity. The agricultural productivity data at the district level has been aggregated to the NSS Region level, in order to study the relationship between the consumption levels of landless labourers and agricultural productivity.

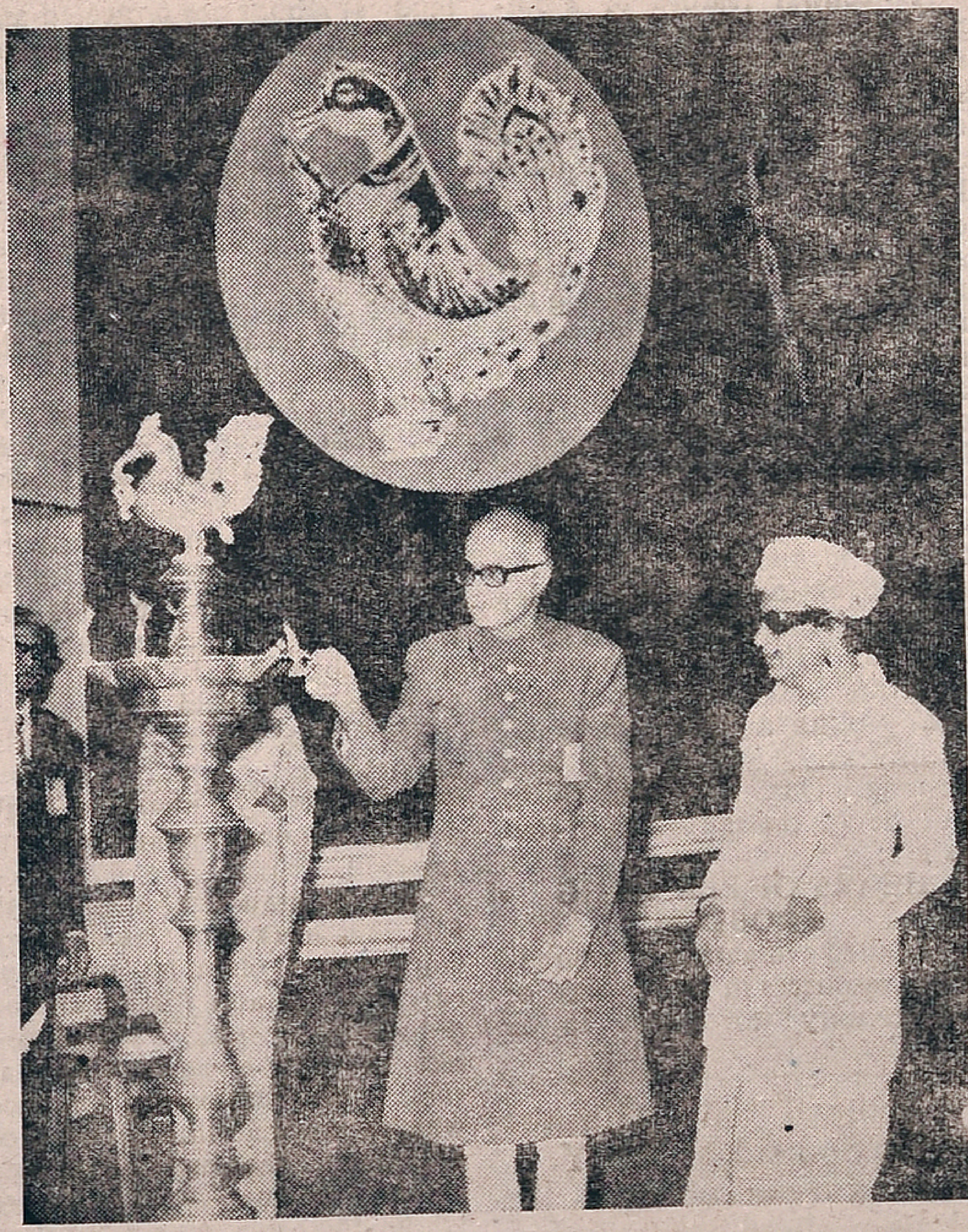
The consumption levels of 26 regions was below the national average per capita level of Rs. 26.82 per month for non-cultivator wage earner households. In 18 out of these 26 regions, the productivity of land was less than Rs. 1100 per hectare. The per capita consumption levels of landless labourers was less than Rs. 30 per month in 41 regions. Out of these 41 regions, 28 regions had productivity of land of less than Rs. 1100 per hectare. The per capita consumption levels of landless labourer households was higher than Rs. 30 per month for 15 regions. Out of these 15 regions, 10 regions had land productivity levels of Rs. 1100 per hectare or more. It can thus be seen that the consumption level of landless labourers is usually associated with higher land productivity. Also, in low productivity regions, consumption levels of landless labourers are likely to be low.

On the other hand, high land productivity does not necessarily ensure higher standards of living of landless labourers as in some regions in which land productivity is high, the standard of living of landless labour is low because of their relatively larger number or some other reason. The argument, therefore, that deliberate efforts have to be made to interweave the growth process with attempts at social justice gets qualified acceptance in the Indian case but it is dubious if social justice can be obtained at the expense of agricultural growth.

COMPLEX ISSUE

Dr Lakdawala Asserts: "The proposition that attempts at improving the consumption standards of the poor have to be synchronised with efforts at increasing employment opportunities for them, raises complex issues when examined in the Indian context. According to the National Sample Survey 25th Round results, out of 26 NSS regions where the consumption level of landless labourers was less than the national average, for 11 regions therate of unemployment was estimated in the National Sample Survey 27th Round at less than national average of 7.83 per cent for rural areas. Thus in many poor regions of the country, unemployment rates are comparatively low. Similarly, among the 30 regions in which the per capita consumption levels of landless labourers was higher than the national average, about 8 showed unemployment rates above the national average. Similar available data for small farmers (10 per cent lowest holdings) reveal that of 38 regions where their consumption level was below Rs. 30, in 19 the unemployment rate was less than the national average. Also of 8

(Contd. on page 2)



Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting L. K. Advani inaugurating FILMOTSOV '78 by lighting a lamp at Kalaivanar Arangam on Tuesday. Looking on is Chief Minister M. G. Ramachandran, who presided.

THUS SPAKE
THE MAHATMA

A non-violent man can do nothing save by the power and grace of God. Without it he won't have the courage to die without anger, without fear and without retaliation.

ASOKA SCENTED BETELNUT POWDER

SUNDAY Jan. 8, 1978

Free India

THE INDIRA FACTOR

NOW that Mrs Gandhi has emerged as President of a new Congress, which her supporters claim to be the real Indian National Congress, the Indira Factor, as we came to understand in the days of the Emergency, threatens to errupt with greater vigour under a totally new experience.

In what form the Indira factor will have its full play under the present setting of a nebulous economic, political and social policy as is being spelt out by the ruling Janata Party remains to be seen.

Whatever may be the new approach of the new party to solve the economic and social problems of the nation the cardinal theme of the Indira factor would not be lost sight of in any case, viz, the means does not matter, it is the end that finally c unts.

Parliamentary democracy will not fit into the Indira factor reckoning because according to her logic the urgency of fulfilling the socio economic needs of the weaker sections calls for the sacrifice of all norms and conventions generally accepted in an organised society.

In this context, the country will witness many departures from the usual practices among the partymen owing allegience to Mrs Indira Gandhi.

The Janata Party will now find itself far more comfortable in the Lok Sabha where it would have to contend only with the opposition led by Mr. Y. B. Chavan than outside the House where the Indira men would be bent on disrupting the peace all the time.

From page 1

Fighting Proverty...

regions in which the consumption level was less than Rs. 23 per capita, in 4 the unemployment rate was below the national average. In many parts of the country like Northern and Eastern Madhya Pradesh, Southern Orissa, Western and Southern Rajasthan and almost the whole of Uttar Pradesh, low standards of living of landless labourers are associated with fairly low unemployment rates. These are also parts of the country in which agricultural productivity is extremely low and far less than the national average. It is in areas like these that the heart of the problem of the transformation of the Indian economy lies.

THE PROBLEM

The problem here is not just that of generating employment opportunities other things remaining the same, but is also of more productive employment, of the deployment of resources at a higher level and more important, the use of such resources in a more efficient manner in order to upgrade the production capabilities of those who have been left out of the process of economic regeneration in the development of the Indian economy. In other poor parts, where unemployment is high, provision of employment opportunities at current wage rate may alleviate poverty more substantially, but still the major problem of poverty will remain. This raises the question of the capacity for rapid agricultural growth especially in poorer areas.

A central feature of a programme of improvement of the standard of living of poorer sections of India's rural areas or of the generation of employment opportunities at the required level of productivity will have to be in the expansion of irrigation and the spread of the new technology, thus also increasing the intensity of land use. This would involve faster development of irrigation facilities, adoption of the command area approach to land newly brought under irrigation, coverage of irrigated areas by exte sion mechanisms so that the new technology is universally adopted, extension of known dry farming techniques and adoption of watershed management approach and the development of new technologies for crops not covered as yet and for dry land farming. Our immediate hope will lie in the expansion of irrigation.

HEART OF PLANNING PROBLEM

Detailed evaluation of groundwater resources in many parts of the country still needs to be completed. However, according to the available information on studied reserves, in many of the regions which need attention, *e.g.* all the regions of Andhra Pradesh, Assam Plains, Northern and Central Bihar, Dry areas of Gujarat, Kerala, Eastern Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Western and Southern Rajasthan and most areas of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the reserves available for irrigation after providing for other uses are good.

The main direction of the analysis conducted so far is to urge caution on those who tend to argue that agricultural development in the Indian economy cannot sustain the earning capabilities and the employment requirements of the small peasant and landless labourers.

The available information tends to support the view that from the viewpoint of economic analysis, the possibilities of intertwining the objectives of agricultural and rural development with those of raising the earning capacities of the poor can be postulated as feasible.

This is the heart of the planning problem. Under Indian conditions, while issues of the spread of extension techniques, communication and educational processes, with which such factors should be associated, are important, it is to be emphasised that unless mechanisms are found through which the interests of the peasant proprietor, particularly the small one, and the landless labour are protected and furthered in the process of social and technological change, not much progress can be made.

PROMISING APPROACH

One promising approach would be to examine the relevance of techology in relationship to the socio-economic environment in local areas. For the agricultural field, I believe that some progress in this direction has been made in joint studies conducted by the Indian Council of Social Science Research with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Such work needs to be expanded and what is equally important, its results brought to bear on the problem at the field level.

The tapping of the world market for agricultural exports would generally require a high degree of processing and marketing skill.

Having argued at some length for the need for integrating employment planning into our rural plans and the planning process in general, I would also like to caution against special rural public employment schemes which are not an integral part of planning. The main advantage of the schemes is that they are labour-intensive (the proportion of allowable material costs being specially low) and having no other imperative major purpose and being in the public sector their start, location and pacing could be adjusted to the requirements of employment. The danger is that unless great care is taken they may degenerate into relief works and may become self-perpetuating forgetting their main purpose of generating continuing employment in other spheres so that they are no longer needed.

DUALISTIC

The most disturbing feature of Indian economic development hitherto has been its dualistic character. This has led to a lop sided narrow retarded growth. The Indian economy is broadly cleft into two watertight compartments organised and unorganised. The geographical urban-rural classification is over lapping but different. Life and culture in the organized sector are entirely different from those in the unorganized. Unlike in the country at large, capital in the organised sector is relatively plentiful ; labour producti-

(Contd. on page 8)

Reader Writes

Use Their Experience Fully

IT has been the practice of the Central as well as the State Governments to honour the best teachers every year. The honour is in the form of giving some awards by the Government. Among the best teachers selected by the State Governments, the Central Government select the teachers for Nat onal awards. These National Awardee teachers have been allowed to serve for 5 more years beyond the age of 58. This benefit goes a long way in helping the teachers.

Such benefit is not available for the State Awardees. There may be very few teachers at the etirement age, and these teachers may also be given the benefit of extension of service at lease for two more years after the age of 58. *This can be considered as a proper distinction to the state awardees.*

Every one is aware of the selfless sacrifice done by the teaching community, and it is every ones duty that their interest is also safeguarded. Our Chief Minister is second to none in implementing any good scheme and our state is the fore-runner in implementing the good schemes. Our chief Minister who was present at the function held at Madras to honour the teachers on the other day had stated categorically that he has got a very great regard to the teaching community, and he world do all the best for them. I earnestly request the chief minister to come forward and announce atleast 2 years extension of service for the state awardee teachers, so that the other states would also follow the steps of Tamilnadu in this direction, also.

R. SRINIVASAN.
Madurai.

Nehru—Nature's Drunkard

JAWAHARLAL Nehru had imposed on himself many curbs and of these, two restrictions, he adhered to till the end of his life, were women and alcohol in any form. He never made a public boast of any of his personal virtues and did not care two hoots if somebody tried to prick holes into his morals.

It is too late in the historical content to besmear Nehru, the great humanist, as one who slept with several women as his onetime personal secretary, Matahai, attempts to do.

As Mathai details in his book, Jawaharlal Nehru made it a point to see that no liquor was served in Indian embassies abroad at special functions in keeping with India's policy on Prohibition.

The only time Nehru ever touched liquor was when Charlie Chaplin asked him to be a sport and taste sherry. Nehru just took one sip and his face went into contortions. It was at the mountain resort, Burgenstok in Switzerland, several years ago when heads of the Indian Missions in England met there at a conference.

At the instance of Lady Mountbatten, Nehru had invited Charlie Chaplin to come over from Vevey to Bergenstok for a couple of days, to stay with him in his hotel as his guest. One evening as Nehru joined Chaplin in the lounge where he was quietly sipping sherry, the latter offered him a glass but, Nehru declined saying that he never drank, and did not like the taste of alcohol. But when Chaplin persisted in order not to offend the great film artiste, Nehru obliged.

Nehru's passions were directed to all that was beautiful in nature, namely flowers, the mountains, horses, the snow, rivers and children. He would fondle with a beautiful woman in the same way as he would with a child. He had no baser attachment to the feminine sex. As a lover of poems, he would recite verses from Keats, Byron or Shelly when he found himself alone holidaying on a hill or watching the birds and admiring the rose and the star-filled skies.

Several heads of foreign governments and dignitaries have stayed with Nehru in Delhi including Aneurin Bevan, Anthony Eden and Harold Macmillan and they drank only in their own rooms but never at Nehru's dinner table.

When Nehru went to the Soviet Union and China he made it a point never to have liquor served to the guests when he hosted them to lunch.

TAJ - The Marble Dream

By K. PARTHASARATHY
(Poet & Literary Critic)

The Taj, tears of Shajahan, immortalized in marble ;
Taj, a wonder, breath-taking, eye-filling and soul-stirring ;
Taj, a marble dream, marble singing its mystic song.
Marble polished, marble chisseled, marble perforated,
Marble, in screens, marble in domes, marble in, minerals,
Marble everywhere, marble moving man to the muse ;
Marble mocking at gold and stones precious ! marble crowning
The world by Taj,-Taj a marble flower kissing the very heavens.

Behold ! the milky white dome, a rounded cloud in the horizon
Taj-a spell of beauty and divinity ! captures you to peace.
Taj has moods, from dawn to dusk and dusk to dawn,
Every hour by the day, every hour by the night, starlit or full moon ;
Taj-a mystic amidst mausoleums, comes on man,
With notes melting him, with looks chastening him.

True ! Shajahan could not, for one brief hour preserve
His peerless wife, Arjumand Banu Begum or Mumtaz Mahal ;
But love and devotion, never against the oblivion of death,
Did struggle ever more ardently, passionately and triumphantly
Than that of Shajahan - a husband, an artist, an emperor all at once.

Many a poetic elegy thrown on Taj, as garlands,
But Israfil, the angel of sweet notes, pours out rapturously :
"Taj ! verily a lover's tear on the cheek of eternity,
His love, a penance, walking man, from the ephemeral to the eternal".

Carter On India's Moral Leadership

"I COME here representing our nation as a President sobered by power and also trying to represent the freedoms and the commitment to human rights and the search for peace that is our nation and which exemplifies the deep yearnings of all the American people. So I am an important representative here in India one of our closest and most valuable friends in the largest democracy on earth," said President Jimmy Carter.

He was addressing American and Indian members of the American mission at the American Embassy in New Delhi on January 2, 1978.

DEDICATED

I have come, just a few moments ago, from the beautiful and simple memorial to Mahatma Gandhi, a man who represented in his simple, courageous and dedicated life, principles which never change. He was indeed, and still is, a spiritual leader of the whole world, and he represents principles that I try to keep ever present in my own mind—the hope for peace, for non-violence, for pure truth, for dedication, for compassion, for understanding, for love, for simplicity. And even in his great strength as a moral leader he was able to exhibit all these characteristics.

It is a sobering thought to know the economics and military and political power of the United States. When I met last night and this morning with the leaders of India, President Reddy, Prime Minister Desai, members of the Cabinet. almost every important discussion that arose concerning atomic weapons or the prohibition against them, or conventional arm sales to the horn of Africa, the Middle East, international trade, the functions of the United Nations, in almost every instance Prime Minister Desai said, "Well, the responsibility lies on the shoulders of you and the Soviet Union". And I think he has a tendency to exaggerate the influence of our country perhaps somewhat. But still it is a sobering thought to know that the world looks to us for the maintenance of peace and for mutual progress, and for the solution of some of the economic and social ills that afflict the world.

India is a special place because of Gandhi, because of Nehru, because of Desai and others. There is a sense in the world that moral leadership derives from the Indian people in a direct and continuing fashion. And I think the elections in India this past year have again shown a r confirmation of commitment to democracy in its purest form : The right of the individual citizens to make their own decisions through freely elected government officials.

SPECIAL PLACE

It is no coincidence that we share those strong ties of friendship with this great country. We share mutual achievements. We share mutual problems. And we try to exercise our influence in a beneficent way toward areas of the world that might be troubled with conflict and even greater trial or tribulation.

Your responsibility is to know this country : its strength, its weakness, its achievements, its problems, its past, its future, and also to know the same characteristics of our own nation, to search for common commitments and areas of agreement and means by which we can strengthen the valuable friendships which bind us together.

Duped

The Hamburg police recently tracked down and arrested three European drug dealers and three Asians who had smuggled in 120 kilogrammes of hashish. Imagine the policemen's surprise when they saw the money the Asians had received for their goods: instead of West German marks, they were paid with 1910 banknotes, which have no value except for collectors.

Fed Up

To avoid car theft charges in a British court, John Campbell joined the French Foreign Legion. He did not like the tough discipline there, however, and deserted at the first opportunity, although to do that he had to cross the Alps all by himself. He appeared in court in Liverpool on his return home. After hearing of the difficulties he had to overcome, the magistrate put him on two years' probation. Back in England, he was offered another job as a mercenary at $5,000 a month. Campbell refused the offer, saying he was fed up with all that.

FUN AND LAUGHTER

REASON

A navy wife, bidding her husband good-bye as he was embarking for duty in the troubled Pacific, was incensed when she saw a black Scotty trot aboard.

"Why should dogs be allowed to go along, but the men's wives be forbidden?" she demanded indignantly of an officer.

"Madam," he replid, "you see, all the men can pet one dog and all be the happies for it."

x x x

NO ANSWER

A browbeating lawyer was demanding that a witness answer a certain question either in the negative or affirmati e.

"I cannot do it," said the witness. "There are some questions that cannot be answered by a 'yes' or a 'no,' as any one knows".

"I defy you to give an example to the court," thundered the lawyer.

The retort came like a flash: "Are you still beating your wife?"

x x x

HER OWN!

"Have you anything to declare?" the customs inspector asked the pert young thing in the jaunty hat and flaring topcoat.

"Nothing," she said.

After looking her over speculatively, he told her to turn around.

"You're sure you have nothing to declare, miss?" he said again.

"Nothing," she repeated smiling coyly at him over her shoulder.

"Then I am to assume that the fur tail hanging down from under your coat is your own?"

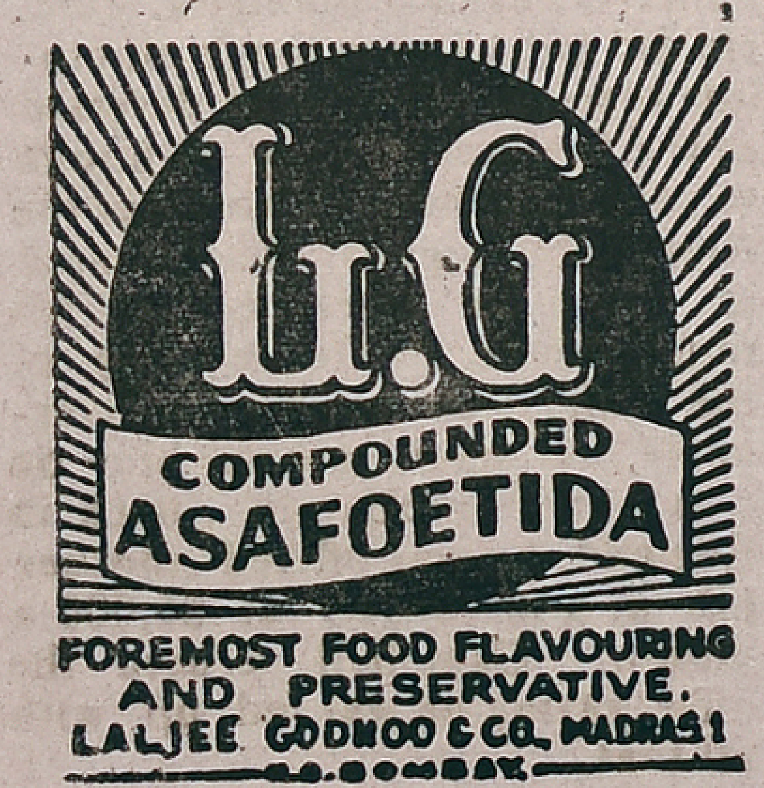
x x x

NO OTHER GO

The anxious lady traveller kept pestering the information clerk in the railroad station with innane questions. Finally, just as the clerk had about reached the end of his endurance, she asked:

"Can I get aboard the Super Chief before it starts?"

"Madam," he replied, resignedly, "you'll have to".



HIS CROWD

The man had been in search of a good chruch to attend and dropped into one in which the congregation was reading responsively with the minister. Droned the congregation:

"We have left undone those things we ought to have done, and we have done those things which we ought not to have done".

The man slithered into a pew, smiled in relief and said to himself: "Thank goodness. I've found my crowd at last!"

x x x

WHAT FOR?

"Do you think I shall live until I'm ninety, doctor?"

"How old are you now?"

"Forty".

"Do you drink, gamble, smoke, for have you any vices of any kind?"

"No. I don't drink, I never gamble, I loathe smoking; in fact I haven't any vices".

"Well, what do you want to live another fifty years for?"

x x x

WASTED LESSONS

A very nice old lady had a few words to say to her granddaughter.

"My dear," said the old lady "I wish you would do something for me. I wish you would promise never to use two words. One is swell and the other is lousy. Would you promise me that?"

"Why, sure, Granny," said the girl "What are words?"

x x x

THE IDIOT?

Office boy (nervously): 'Please sir, I think you're wanted on the 'phone'.

Employer: "You think! What's the good of thinking?"

"Well, sir, the voice at the other end said, 'Hello, is that you, you old idiot?'

x x x

POSTPONED

Rural doctor (meeting patient) —"I've er-taken the liberty of sending in my little account again".

Patient—"Is that so? Well, acting on your advice, I'm avoiding business worries for the present".

x x x

EASIER TO REACH

Irate Mother (at dinner)—"Babloo, I wish you'd stop reaching for things. Haven't you a tongue?"

Babloo—"Yes, Mother, but my arm's longer".

x x x

GOOD DEED!

"Well, I did my good deed today, made at least a hundred people more cheerful !"

"How was that?"

"I chased my hat when the wind blew it down the street ".

ALWAYS CONSISTENT

A judge asked a woman her age

"Thirty," she replied.

"You've given that age in this court for the last three years".

"Yes, I a'm not one of those who say one thing today and another thing tomorrow".

x x x

SHAWIAN REPLY

George Bernard Shaw once received an invitation from a celebrity-loving hostess!

"Lady X will be at home Tuesday between four and six".

The playwright sent back the card on which he had written: "Mr. Barnard Shaw likewise".

x x x

CLEVERER

"Joan got only one mark for her sums today, Mummy, so she altered the 1 into 5 and was found out".

"You'd never do a thing like that, dear?"

"Course not: I'd have made it a 4".

x x x

BEWARE!

A meek-looking man in the art gallery was gazing capturously at an oil painting of a shapely girl dressed in only a few strategically arranged leaves. The title of the picture was "Spring"

Suddenly the voice of his wife snapped. "Well, what are you waiting for, autumn?"

x x x

HIS WONDER

Critic: "By George, and chap, when I look at one of your paintings I stand and wonder—"

Artist: "How I do it?"

Critic: "No; why you do it".

x x x

PEDIGREE!

To Alexander Dumas, the man who was questioning him about his family tree for a newspaper article seemed a little too prying.

"You are a quadroon, Monsieur Dumas?" he began.

"I am, sir," Dumas replied blandly enough.

"And your father?"

"Was a mulatto," Dumas finished.

"And your grandfather?"

"Was a full blooded Negro," the writer replied testily.

"And what was your great-grandfather?"

"An ape, sir!" shouted Dumas. "An ape; my pedigree commences where yours terminates".

x x x

MOVED OUT

"When she recited poetry everyone was very moved".

"Yeah - towards the exit".

DEDUCTION!

A man was charged with shooting a number of pigeons, the property of a farmer Counsel for the defence tried to frighten the farmer "Now," he remarked, "are you prepared to swear that this man shot your pigeons?"

"I didn't say he shot them," was the reply. "I said I suspected him of doing it".

"Ah! Now we're coming to it. What made you suspect the man?"

"Well, first, I caught him on my land with a gun. Secondly, I heard a gun go off and I saw some pigeons fall. Thirdly, I found four of my pigeons in his pocket, and I don't think the birds flew there and committed suicide".

x x x

BITTER BIT

When the service ended, the chruch organist said complacently to the old organ-blower: "I played rather well today".

"We played rather well," retorted the old man.

"I..." insisted the organist.

The argument was taken a stage further at the next service when the organist pressed the keys for the first chord and no sound came forth. Leaning towards the blower, he whispered: "Wind, please, wind!"

"Not before we get this settled," replied the organ-blower, "I or we?"

x x x

NO HURRY

The hurricane had struck Trees were uprooted, roofs blown off, windows shattered and houses moved from their foundations. After the blow people ran into the street and gathered in small groups to inspect the big wind's damage.

In one of these groups a man was running about telling everyone not to get excited, be calm, determine the damage, and then decide on what to do.

"That's a very good idea," replied a woman in the crowd, "but if I were you, I'd go into the house and put on my pants".

* * *

CONCLUSION

A seemingly stupid young fellow was being bulled in cross-examination. "Do you ever work?" demanded the attorney.

"Not much," the witness replied

"Have you ever earned as much as 10 dollars in one week?"

"Ten dollars? Yeah. A couple of times".

"Is your father regularly employed ?"

'Nope".

"Isn't it true that he's a worthless good-for-nothing, too?"

"I don't know about that," said the witness. "But you might ask him. He's sittin' there on the jury".

Sportsmen: they were!

By P.N. SUNDARESAN

IT is with great pleasure that I resume my column on sports in this weekly, to which I owe much as a journalist.

Let me resume this task with tributes to three sportsmen with whom I had been closely associated and, all of wh m passed away in 1977. T.M. Duraiswami, affectionately hailed as Dochi, was a cheerful cricketer, who kept wickets and opened the innings for Mylapore Recreation Club. He was not only a contemporary of G. Parthasarathy or G.P., but he was also closely associated with the latter in what I may call as the heydeys of M.R.C. Dochi was a better keeper than a batsman and represented Madras in the Ranji trophy championship. It was an eternal grievance of the late S.K. Gurunathan, Hindu's former cricket correspondent, and himself a very capable wicket-keeper, who justfiably thought that he should have played for the State, that Dochi dashed his hopes of doing this. There was really much friendly rivalry between the two.

Dochi took keen interest in me and did much to help me shed my inhibitions and nervousness as I made my early appearances for M.R.C.—we youngsters in Mylapore were as ambitious in playing for this club as today's aspirants feel eager to play for the State—and I can never forget the tip he gave me in facing Gopalan and Rangachari, the fast men of Triplicane Cricket Club in the final of the Buchi Babu Memorial, tournament in 1939, after which I had a successful knock. This put me on the road to whatever success I achieved as a cricketer. I am relating this incident only to point out how helpful Dochi was to us youngsters with his advice and guidance. Dochi had a warm corner for M.R C. and its members till his last breath.

G. Narasimhan, Kannan to his friends, was even more closely associated with me as a family friend and as a co-member of M.R.C.. Not many know that as a slip of a boy Kannan was a fine ath ete and carried away quite a few prices in the annual sports meet of the P.S. High School. In cricket he was a good all-rounder, producing excellent front foot drives with the straightest of blades and bowling gentle spinners, donkey drops, as we would call them. Kannan was more closely associated with M.R.C. 'B' than with the senior team though he was the Secretary of the M R.C. as such. In later years his role as a cricketer and athlete was overshadowed by his skill in billiards. A gentle soul, I have never seen him speak a harsh word—even when angry he could not hurt anybody. He carried the high post of the Managing Editor of the Hindu on his shoulders and showered on me love and affection in abundant measure though for nearly 17 years I was one of his employees. After a gap of nearly six months last year I called on him on a Thursday morning and found him in a most cheerful mood as we chatted on. But on the followings Sunday he was dead—as I heard the news over the All India Radio I was stunned. It did take me considerable time to recover from the shock and from the loss of a dear friend of nearly four decades standing.

P.S. Shankar, who passed away in sleep, was one of the stalwarts of the Mambalam Mosquitoes, a leading club founded in the lake area of Mambalam or T. Nagar. Truly, like the mosquitos, which had then made Mambalam their special abode, this team stung other rival clubs and Shankar, along with his brothers, of whom I remember Chander and Narasimhan for their talent with the bat, contributed much to this. Shankar, who never raised his voice, even in anger, but was very firm in his views, was closely associated with the Madras, and later as Tamil Nadu. Cricket Association, as a member of its executive committee. Dying as a bachelor in his 56th year, he must have left no problems to anybody.

Far and Near

High Standards

Clarence Kelly, director of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, recently suspended an agent reportedly because he was living with a woman out of wedlock. The man's "moral character," he said, was not in keeping with the ' high standards" expected of FBI employees Judging by everything, however, the FBI's well-known ties with the mafia, drug peddlers and other underworld characters appear to be quite in keeping with these standards.

Scandalous

London city councillor Robert Mitchell has learned that the punishment canes used to spank school children are purchased through a sex bookshop. A special commission, he says, is investigating the cane contract. Nothing, however is being done about such a scandalous thing as corporal punishment in schools.

In No Laughing Mood

On the recommendation of the Seoul authorities, three South Korean television studios have decided not to show any more comedies. It may be that the South Korean rulers are in no laughing mood or it may be that they think that the farces played on the political scene are already enough.

Too Much

Four years ago American banker Christopher Janus offered a $150,000 reward for information leading to the missing Peking Man fossils. The latter disappeared after U.S. marines took them into custody near Peking at the onset of World War II. The fossils are thought to be at least 500 000 years old. Janus himself travelled to many countries in search of them. Recently he decided to discontinue the search: there were too many people offering to say where the fossils were. And someone sent him a box of chicken bones by mail.

Who Drinks More ?

Alcoholism costs in ustry in Scotland about £100 million a year. A report published by the Scottish Council on Alcoholism dispels "the myth that alcoholism is predeminantly a shop floor problem." The available evidence indicates that "the preval nce of alcoholism is greater the higher up the management ladder one climbs."

Difficult Job

Can the French police do their job of fighting crime ? This is a question the guardians of the law themselves ask. Their trade union recently told Parisians in a leaflet about the difficulties they meet with in their work. The number of policemen has sharply decreased in recent years, while crime is displaying an opposite tendency on a nationwide scale there is a crime registered every 17 seconds.

Why They Were Fined

The workers of a factory, in Udine (Italy) recently called a strike in protest against a fine imposed upon them. Why were they fined ? During the earthquake in May 1976 they "dared" to leave their working places to seek shelter. Management could have attribut d the loss to the natural calamity. It decided otherwise, however. As for the earthquake, its force may be gauged by the fact that 1,000 persons were killed and about 3,000 injured in the area

Why Humour

A cafe in Wales has a sign saying: "If the floor is covered with cigarette ends, please use the ash trays". Humour is evidently the last resort whereby the owner hopes to make customers keep his establishment clean.

It Pays To Advertise

Driving from London to Oxford, an English reporter noticed a poster saying : "Fred is an agreeable company." After a few kilometres there was another poster: "Fred is a pleasant fellow." A bit father on he was stopped by a young man. In his hand he held a poster with the words : "I am Fred." The ingenious hitchhiker thus proved correct the maxim current in the West that it pays to advertise.

The Old Test Wins

The fight against the law on tests to determine the degree of drunkenness and the amount of alcohol in a driver's blood went on in Ireland for nine years. Though quite lax (it authorized 125 milligrammes of alcohol in a person's blood and this is much more than in any other West European country), the law had its opponents and, using all sorts of legal subterfuges, they finally w n. They claimed, for instance, that there was a possibility of the cork not being clean and of facts being misrepresented, and that all this could tell on the tests. It apparently produced the desired effect, and now traffic policemen have returned to the "good old method" of making suspects walk the white line.

Born Drug Addicts

More than 1,000 babies born in New York every year are heroin addicts at birth because their mothers are using this most dangerous of drugs, according to a report recently submitted by U.N. experts. The report also says that an addict pays about $20 000 a year to support his or her habit, and this explains why 35 per cent of thefts in the United States are committed by drug addicts.

Vanishing Japanese

Takashi Sakakibara was last seen in 1972, when he left his office after work. A 48-year old housewife, unable to pay back a loan, disappeared some time ago, leaving the following note to her son: "I'll come back when I save the money". Last year alone some 94 000 Japanese—43 per cent of them young people—"simply evaporated" Most of these people take this extreme step and leave home and family because they cannot find work, refuse to reconcile themselves to the present Japanese way of life and want to escape from debts

MESHA (ARIES)
Aswini Bharani
Krittika 1/4

THE whole week will be satisfactory. You should continue your efforts in your official work. Financial position will be satisfactory. Minor speculative gains are also indicated. Family affairs come for closer attention. Avoid friction with elders. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid complications later. Favourable days : 9th & 10th.

★

VRISHABA (TAURUS)
Krittika 3/4 Rohini
Mrigashirsha 1/2

THIS week opens with chances of success in professional field. With some foresight and diplomacy you will be able to achieve solid progress. Domestic atmosphere will be pleasant. Children's progress will give you much pleasure. Health will be well maintained. Finance is fairly satisfactory. Avoid speculative investments. Favourable days : 11th & 12th.

★

MITHUNA (GEMINI)
Mrigashirsha 1/2 Arudra
Punarvasu 3/4

MOST of the week is ordinary, though the week end may produce better results. You should devote more time for domestic matters. Youngsters should be handled firmly and prevented from indulging in mischief. Generally the run of luck is below average. Favourable days : 13th & 14th.

★

KATAKA (CANCER)
Punarvasu 1/4 Pushya
Ashlesha

THE first part of the week is better than the second half. You will be able to complete some of the long pending works during the first part of the week. You should try to avoid taking up additional responsibilities during the second half. Health requires more attention. You can expect cooperation from your family members. Finance will not be up to the expectation and you should curb unnecessary expenses. Favourable days : 12th & 13th.

For The Week 8th January To 14th January 1978

SIMHA (LEO)
Maka Purva Palguni
Uttara Palguni 1/4

THE week opens with a renewed emphasis on monetary affairs. Speculative gains are also indicated. There is no major change in official sphere. You can hope to complete outstanding works. Domestic atmosphere will be pleasant. Property matters could be finalised favourably. Short journeys are indicated. Health will be well maintained. Favourable days : 10th & 11th.

★

KANYA (VIRGO)
Uttara Palguni 3/4 Hastha
Chitra 1/2

MOST of the week shows ordinary results. Domestic atmosphere will be normal. But children's affairs need close attention. Finance is fairly satisfactory. But avoid speculative investments for some more time. You may have to undertake a journey shortly. Change of place is indicated for some. Health requires attention. Favourable days : 11th & 12th.

★

THULA (LIBRA)
Chitra 1/2 Swathi
Visakha 3/4

THIS week starts well. You can expect much cooperation and encouragement from your superiors. You may be given a more and attractive assignment in the near future. Finance is fairly satisfactory. Minor speculative gains are also indicated. Domestic responsibilities will increase. But you can expect cooperation from your family members. Favaurable days : 10th & 11th.

★

VRISCHIKA (SCORPIO)
Vishakha 1/4 Anuradha
Jyeshtha

THERE is scope for financial improvement this week. You will be able to find additional source of income. Family happiness is assured. Matters relating to children could be finalised favourably. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Short journeys are indicated. Health will be well maintained. Favourable days : 11th & 12th.

★

DHANUS (SAGITTARIUS)
Mula Purva Ashadha
Uttara Ashadha 1/4

THE whole week will be progressive. You should try to develop new contacts. Financial position will be satisfactory. Minor speculative gains are also are indicated. Family members will be cooperative. Matters relating to children could be finalised. Health requires attention. Avoid long distance journeys unless necessary. Favourable days : 9th & 10th.

★

MAKARA (CAPRICORNUS)
Uttara Ashadha 3/4
Shravana Dhanistha 1/2

THIS week shows mixed results. You should wait for some more time to implement your plans. Financial position will be satisfactory. But avoid speculative investments for some more time. No major changes in office. But avoid friction with associates. Health will be well maintained. Short journeys are indicated. Favourable days : 8th & 9th.

★

KUMBHA (AQUARIUS)
Dhanishta 1/2 Sathabhishag
Purva Badrapada 3/4

THE first part of the week will be favourable than the second half. You should finalise all important matters during the first part of the week. Finance is fairly satisfactory. No major changes in office. But you should continue your effort to consolidate the gains. Family atmosphere will be pleasant. Change of place is indicated for some. Favourable days : 13th & 14th.

★

MEENA (PISCES)
Purva Badrapada 1/4
Uttara Badrapada Revati

THIS week shows ordinary results. Financial position will not be satisfactory. Avoid speculative investments. You should be prepared for some minor changes in office. Change of place is indicated for some. Domestic responsibility will increase but you can expect cooperation from your family members. Health requires attention. Favourable days ; 9th & 10th.

GLOSSARY

Arudra	—திருவாதிரை
Pushya	—பூசம்
Ashlesha	—ஆயில்யம்
Purva Phalguni	—பூரம்
Uttara Phalguni	—உத்திரம்
Anuradha	—அனுஷம்
Jyeshtha	—கேட்டை
Purva Ashada	—பூராடம்
Uttara Ashada	—உத்திராடம்
Shravana	—திருவோணம்
Dhanistha	—அவிட்டம்
Satha Bhishag	—சதயம்
Purva Bhadrapada	—பூரட்டாதி
Uttara Bhadrapada	—உத்திரட்டாதி

FREE INDIA
Phone : 85304

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

6 Months Rs. 7 50
1 Year Rs. 15 00
Single Copy 30 Ps.

OUTSIDE INDIA

6 Months Rs. 25
1 Year Rs. 50

Please send your Subscription by M. O., P.O. or BANK DRAFT

Payable to

FREE INDIA PVT LTD.

Circulation Manager
FREE INDIA WEEKLY
MOUNT ROAD,
MADRAS-600002.

RACING REVIEW :

FOX BAT WILL VIE FOR HONOURS WITH GRAND PARADE IN S. I. DERBY

By 'SNAPPER'

IT is now quite on the cards that either Grand Parade or Fox Bat will complete a classic double by winning the South India Derby on January 14.

Trainer Tyrrell and the owners of their respective classic contenders are quite enthused by the performances first by Grand Parade in the 2,000 Guineas, and later by Fox Bat in the Oaks that, given the luck of the proper placings and good assistance from the saddle, there is no reason why both of Tyrrel's charges should not corner the first two brackets in the Derby event.

The game and battling filly that Ivanjica is, she ran a splendid Oaks race in a bid to repeat her previous win three weeks ago in the 1,000 Guineas, but the resolute Fox Bat matched stride for stride with Ivanjica to get past her in the nick of time to claim the prize by 3/4 length in the smart timing of 2m. 36-3/5s.

It was a very colourful crowd which packed the grand stand to watch this prestigious race—the fillies' Derby—on New Year's day. There was thunderous cheering when jockey Roche, full of smiles, returned with Fox Bat to the unsaddling enclosure. He fully deserved the applause from the appreciative crowd for his stout handling of the daughter of Rock of Gibraltar, who displayed so much coolness in the course of the race and had worked up such determination at the concluding stage to become a clear-cut winner.

A very sad and disheartening part of the race for the backers of Sombrero, a daughter of Young Lochinvar who was fancied to give a real fighting to the rest of the field, was that she was found frozen when the gates opened for the start of the Oaks race.

The other participants had already got off to a good start and it was only after they had covered 50 metres or so, that Sombrero showed sings of life and made a bid to follow the others. Coming along with Dark Angel, another daughter of Young Lochinvar from Bangalore, it must have been a rude shock to trainer Mangalorkar and jockey Karan Singh who was astride Sombrero that they were denied even the chance of seeing Sombrero getting to a level start.

It would do well to make an enquiry if the stall in which Sombrero was placed functioned well, because to those watching the start of the race from the Press Box it appeared for a moment that the flap facing Sombrero did not open out simultaneously along with the ...eners and it is quite p...le that a mechanical defect in the flap could have resulted in Sombrero being denied a timely start, Karan Singh had lost all interest in the race and he just allowed his horse to complete the run of the course as was expected of him.

The dividends paid out on the winners of the seven-event card on New Year's day were very nourishing indeed. Royal Record whom SNAPPER had tipped for a win, was quite neglected with the bookmakers as well as on the tote and it paid Rs. 72 for win on a ten rupee rate.

The lowly-weighted Sri Balaji (Asad up) made a start-to-finish affair of the gruelling 2,600M Governor's Cup, to claim the rich prize. He did not have the right kind of handling in his previous two races, but Asad made sure that this time his mount is given a comfortable lead and Sri Balaji responded well to his urging to keep to the front and get past the winning post by two lengths from Cannon King, a last outing winner.

SATURDAY RACES

The following are the acceptances for the races to be held on Saturday, January 7th, 1978, at Guindy.

1. JOG PLATE.

1000 metres. Maiden Ind. 3 year old only 2-15 p.m.

1. Himmat 54, 2. Jet Liner 54, 3. Ali 54, 4. Wanderer 52½, 5. Michelle 52½, and 6. Cherookee 52½.

2. KARNATAKA PLATE.

1,400 metres Class IV. 2-55 p.m.

1. Well Wisher 60, 2. Veertha 59, 3. Bright Fair 57½, 4. Make Sure 53 5. Future Flash (late Not to Worry) 49½, and 6. Aarti 45½.

3 SANTA CRUZ PLATE

1,000 metres Class A, 5 years old and upwards 3.30 p.m.

1. Ram Mahal 60, 2. Double Star 58½, 3. Mighty Plan 49½, 4. My King 49, 5. Isadora 48, 6. Africian Star 47½, 7. Scotch Frolic 47, 8. Reconcile 47, 9. Red Path, 47, and 10. Sree Chendi 45½.

4. TRIVANDRUM PLATE

1,000 metres Class B 4-05 p.m.

1. Madam X 60, 2. Kanakadara 60, 3. Ben D'or 56½, 4. Chop Chop 55½, 5. Gold Bond 55½, 6. Hot Bid 48, 7. Bhima 46½, and 8. Umanand 46½.

5. O.T.S. CUP.

1,400 metres Class A, 4-40 p.m.

1. Hampton Court 60, 2. Magic Flash 59½, 3. High Esteem 59, 4. Robinson Crusoe 58½, 5. Cosmic Fury 58½, 6. Red Prince 51½, . Bonnie Brae 49½, 8. Little Flower 49½, 9. Eve 49, and 10. Know How 49.

6 FAIR COURT PLATE.

1,200 metres, Class III, 5-15 p.m.

1. Venumbaka 60, 2. Pixel Star 57½, 3. Auroson 54½, 4 Aryabatta 54, 5 Dauntless 52, 6. Glad News 51, and 7. Willow 50.

	Race Nos.
JACKPOT :	2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.
1st TREBLE :	1, 2 & 3.
2nd TREBLE :	4, 5 & 6.
1st DOUBLE :	2 & 3.
2nd DOUBLE :	4 & 5.
1st TANALA :	Race : 3.
2nd TANALA :	Race : 5.

Snapper's Selections

I	Ali	1
	Jet Liner	2
II	Bright Fair	1
	Make Sure	2
III	Isadora	1
	Red Path	2
IV	Ben D'Or	1
	Gold Bond	2
V	Cosmic Fury	1
	High Esteem	2
VI	Dauntless	1
	Willow	2

Best Bet. **Isadora**

SUNDAY RACES

The Following is the card for the races to be run on Sunday, 8th January, 1978 at Guindy, Madras.

1. THE PUNJAB STUD PLATE

1000 M. Maiden Ind. 3 yrs. old only. (Terms) 2-15 p.m.

1. Huck Finn 54, 2. Nation's Pride 54, 3. Mahmoud 54, 4. Rolling Plan 52½, 5 Pire Angel 52½.

2. THE TRADES CUP

1800 M. Class IV. 2-55 p.m.

1. Queen of Seer 60, 2. Retribution 57, 3. Canyon 54, 4. Mount Unique 53½, 5. Astro Turf 53, 6. Rosedrop 52½, 7. Flare Path 48, 8. Sunspray 47½, 9. Nalini 46.

3. THE SANTHOME PLATE

1400 M. Class B, 5 yrs. old and upwards. 3-30 p.m.

1. King's Melody 60, 2. The Commanding Boy 59, 3. Sporting Sam 59, 4. Sovereign Pot 58, 5. Lycopodium 54½, 6. Irish Mist 53½, 7. Roman Love 52½, 8. Loyal Memories 52, 9. Dearest 52, 10. Gold Bond 51½, 11. Hidden Treasure (late Gun Metal) 50, 12. Hypnotique 45½

4 THE ROTARY INTERNATIONAL CUP

1,400 M. Class III. 4-05 p.m.

1. Far Superior 60, 2. Young Hawk 56, 3. Shogun 56, 4 Recall 52½, 5. Rock Victory 51, 6. Pixie Girl 50, 7. Terrific Victory 46½.

5. THE JAMNA PLATE

1200 M. Cl. A. 4-40 p.m

1. Ruffian 60, 2. Ivanova 59½, 3. Crown Court 59½, 4. Prediction 59, 5. The Hermit 58½, 6. Luminous 58, 7. Don't Worry 58, 8. Academy Award 56½, 9. Dream Merchant 53, 10. Evergreen 48½, 11. Stambecco 48, 12 Red Canute 48, 13. Amanta 46½, 14. Scotch Gift 46.

6. THE RAGHAVA VARMA CUP

1600 M. Class B. 5-15 p.m.

1. Sharmila 60, 2 Dawn of Hope 58, 3. Mi Jhinkle 57½, 4. Flash of Dawn 55, 5 High Range 50.

JACKPOT	:—2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.
1st TREBLE	:—1, 2 & 3.
2nd TREBLE	:—4, 5 & 6.
1st TANALA Race :	3.
2nd TANALA Race :	5.
1st DOUBLE	:—2 & 3.
2nd DOUBLE	:—4 & 5.

Snapper's Selections

I	Mohmoud	1
	Rolling Plan	2
II	Sunspray	1
	Mount Unique	2
III	Sporting Sam	1
	Hidden Treasure	2
IV	Far Superior	1
	Recall	2
V	Red Canute	1
	Evergreen	2
VI	Dawn of Hope	1
	Mi Jinkle	2

Best Bet : **Sunspray**

First World Film Festival In South Opens In City

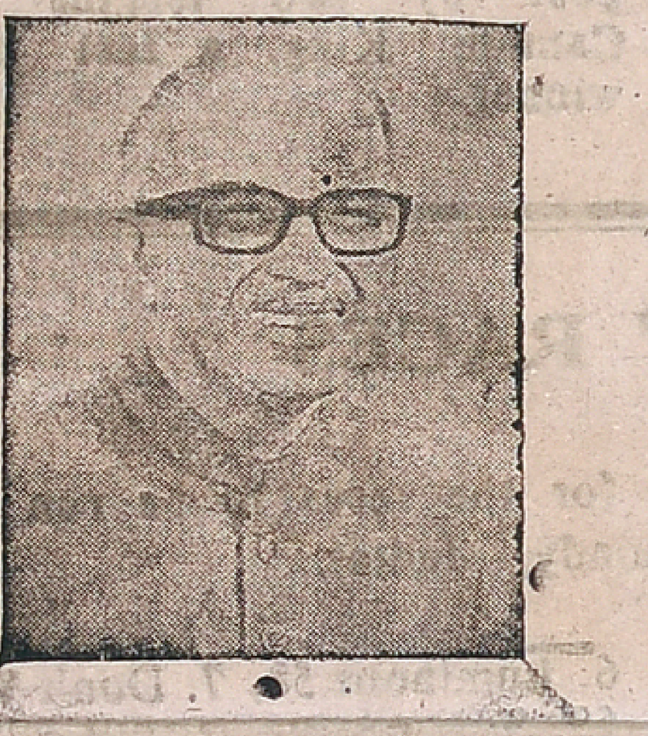
The Filmotsav 78 got off to a glittering start as the Union Information Minister, Mr. L. K. Advani, lighted a traditional bronze lamp in the colourfully illuminated Kalaivanar Arangam on Tuesday (Jan. 3) evening.

The function, which was live telecast, was presided over by Chief Minister M G Ramachandran and attended by leading Indian and Foreign film personalities.

Mr. Advani and Mr. Ramachandran called for a combination of entertainment, aesthetic social purpose in films.

Mr. Advani felt that the film medium, by its very nature, provided "a tremendous opportunity as well as a gigantic challenge" to the film-maker.

MR. M.G. RAMACHANDRAN



MR. L. K. ADVANI

Referring to the growth of the film industry in the country, he said an interesting development of recent years was the "spectacular rise" of the regional cinema "breaking away from the stranglehold of fantasy and escapism."

Mr. Advani described the festival "as an important milestone in our film history" and it was appropriate that Mr. Ramachandran, an outstanding film personality himself, should preside over it.

Underlining the importance of film as a vital communication medium, Mr. Advani stated that films had an immense psychological impact on the masses because unlike the printed word, which only the literate could understand, cinema reached everyone.

It was a matter of great satisfaction that several outstanding directors of Indian regional language films had won acclaim at various international festivals.

Though India had achieved a special place in global film industry as the largest producer of films, Indian cinema had shown to the world only a small part of the Indian scene and the Indian had a rich cultural heritage and a hoary past, and there was so much in and about India which the world should be enabled to see through the film medium.

He pointed out that in any creative endeavour, there had to be a ceaseless quest for excellence. "With international good-will and cooperation, great strides could be made in technical and artistic standards", he said.

Both Mr. Advani and Mr. Ramachandran referred to the outstanding contribution made by Charlie Chaplin to the film industry.

Mr. Ramachandran referred to the great role Anna had played in putting to use the stage and the screen as effective instruments of social transformation.

Mr. Ramachandran welcomed the idea of organising film festivals in regional centres but urged the Centre to arrange for the screening of festival films in the districts as well.

He described the film medium as an art form, which by its very nature, had its business ramifications. He urged the delegates to consider how far one could retain the art form, while satisfying the business needs of the industry.

He would personally ask all those engaged in the film industry "to devote their attention in making this art not merely a commercial proposition but an art that elevates human minds to the noblest sentiments and raise the common man to a level, where he was purposeful life-experience".

Mr. V. S. Katara, Director of "Filmotsov 78", in his welcome address, said this was the first international film festival to be held in the South.

Mr. Katara said that it was exactly 26 years ago (in January 1952) that the first international film festival of India opened in Bombay. Since then India had emerged as one of the most prominent venues for international film festivals along with Berlin, Cannes, Karlovy Vary, Moscow, San Sebastian and Teheran. Indian films and film-makers were now better known abroad than ever before.

Film actresses Simi Garewal and Chandra Kala compered the inaugural function. A number of leading film artistes from India and abroad were introduced to Mr. Advani and Mr. Ramachandran on the dais.

Mr. Bhaktavatsala, president of the Film Federation of India, proposed the vote of thanks.

At the end, a UK short "Too Much Monkey Business" and a Franco-Swiss-FRG feature film "The Lacemakers" were screened.

From page 2

Fighting Poverty...

vity is high largely because substantial amounts of capital are employed per labour ; labour is highly priced. Research funds and high level personnel are available, and by training and culture they take to research lines appropriate to the organized sector employing or financing them or those likely to win approbation abroad.

The entire commercial media of propaganda and advertisement are at its disposal and most of the modern infrastructure, transport, communications, marketing facilities, credit institutions etc. are suited to its convenience. The resources are thus largely preempted by the organised sector The unorganised sector is starved of capital but gives free access in many of its branches, and thus has to bear the brunt of a fast rising work force. Labour productivity and wages are, therefore, low. Self-employment is the preponderant characteristic and consequentially disguised unemployment prevails.

The unorganized sector has either no linkage with the organised sector or still worse the relationship is only exploitative. The organised sector performs very limited services for the unorganized sector generally at very high rates and its style of working is not conducive to the unorganised sector. The relationship is seen at its worst in the case of rural industries producing competitive consumption goods. The entire institutional structures and relationships have to be reorganised if the unorganised sector and specially rural industries are to have a fair opportunity of playing their rightful role. Its handicaps in terms of getting proper raw materials at a fair price ; of proper link services with final customers on reasonable terms, of access to training and research facilities ; finance and improved tools have to be vigorously combated.

CONCLUSION

Summing up his arguments, the economist concludes : (i) growth, even agricultural growth, is no solution by itself to the problem of poverty in India though it is a necessary prerequisite for effective tackling of the rural poverty problem, (ii) the extent of rural unemployment does not vary inversely with the level of consumption in rural areas; (iii) though unemployment and underemployment are grave problems, poverty is a more severe problem, and mere achievement of full employment at the current wage rate may not take us far towards reduction of poverty; (iv) the real problem of the Indian economy is of the deployment of resources at a higher level and more efficiently to upgrade the production capabilities of those left out of the process of economic development;

(v) a critical examination of the uneven agricultural growth in India shows the great potential for agricultural development which can be explored, if irrigation is expanded and new seed-fertilizer technology spread. These are size-neutral; (vi) both of these conditions can be fulfilled; (vii) the emloyment per hectare can greatly increase if farm mechanisation is regulated and land reforms implemented; (viii) in dry farming and activities allied to agriculture like animal husbandry improved techniques which can be beneficial to small farmers and landless labourers are available or in offing; (ix) methods have to be evolved which will make hew techniques especially those of benefit to poorer sections spread fast, and necessary institutions accessible to the weaker sections have to be built ;

(x) the new context will demand readjustment of farm workers to fast changing conditions and they will have to be prepared for this; (xi) the new emphasis on optimum land-water use, full employment, and decentralization will necessitate area planning, which will make in turn possible an integrated approach to rural social services also; (xii) organized industrial employment may expand more if organized industries can have a wider market base and are made less capital-intensive, but the scope is limited.

(xiii) the weakest spot in Indian economic development has been its dualtstic character. Cottage and small industries have suffered the most from this. If these handicaps are removed and agriculture prospers, they may grow fast; and (xiv) smaller urban centres and employment in them may rapidly increase in the new context.

Read

FREE INDIA

Printed and Published for the Free India Private Ltd., by G. Rangarajan at the Free India Press, 77, General Patters Road, Mount Road, Madras-600 002. Editor: G. Rangarajan. Telephone: 85304.